

Zia arrives in Rome

ROME, Jan. 17 (R) — Pakistan President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq arrived here today on a four-day official visit, the first stop on his European tour, officials said. President Zia is to meet Italian President Sandro Pertini and Pope John Paul II during his stay here and will also be present at the opening session of the governing council of the Rome-based International Fund for Aid and Development (IFAD). He was met at Ciampino military airport by Italian Minister of Tourism Nicola Signorelli. During his stay in Europe, President Zia will also visit France, Yugoslavia and Romania.



Responsibility for attack claimed

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (A.P.) — An obscure underground group calling itself the "15th of May Arab Organisation for the Liberation of Palestine" today claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on a Jewish restaurant in West Berlin, according to Lebanese newspaper reports. An anonymous caller purporting to speak on behalf of the group telephoned the Beirut office of Reuters claiming responsibility for the attack yesterday which injured 25 persons. The independent Lebanese newspaper An-Nahar also carried a terse statement by the same group which said the attack was "aimed at a Zionist nest."

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Libyans to reopen embassy in Iraq

BAGHDAD, Jan. 17 (R) — Three Libyan diplomats arrived last night to reopen their country's embassy and prepare for the arrival of a new Libyan ambassador within the next month, officials said. The Iraqi and Libyan governments decided to restore diplomatic ties last month following Arab efforts to achieve a united response to last month's annexation by Israel of the Golan Heights. Iraq severed links with Libya more than a year ago after accusing Tripoli of supporting Iran in the Gulf war. Libya and Saudi Arabia have also restored diplomatic ties, which were cut off after Libyan criticism of a deal with the United States involving AWACS surveillance planes.

Saudi papers welcome fighters

BAHRAIN, Jan. 17 (R) — Saudi Arabian newspapers today praised their government for acquiring sophisticated fighter planes from the United States, but they also attacked Washington over Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. Saudi papers have been hitting hard at the U.S. since it became known that it would veto any sanctions by the Security Council over the annexation. The council is debating the issue.

PLO leaders seek arms

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (R) — A delegation of Palestinian leaders left for Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria last night to sign military agreements, the Palestine news agency Wafa said. It said the delegation was led by Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), second-in-command of Fatah's military wing, but gave no further details. Palestinian sources said some members of the delegation would later visit Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders on military matters. The Beirut daily Al Liwa said today that the Soviet Union had agreed to meet some Palestinian requests for arms but gave no other details.

Habash calls for guerrilla warfare against Israel

KUWAIT, Jan. 17 (A.P.) — The leader of a Palestinian commando organisation offered today to join Syria in a protracted guerrilla warfare against Israel. Dr. George Habash, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), indicated he believes such a guerrilla warfare was "the sole choice" open to Syria. Dr. Habash made the statements in an interview—his first in several months—with the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siyasah. "Syria stands a far-reaching chance of emerging victorious in a prolonged guerrilla war with the Zionist entity, taking into account collaboration with the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese national movement and the Soviet Union's backing," Dr. Habash said.

The PFLP leader predicted that Israel, just as it has annexed Syria's Golan Heights, will annex the West Bank and Gaza "when world circumstances are ripe."

Bomb explodes at Lufthansa office

TEL AVIV, Jan. 17 (A.P.) — A bomb exploded outside the main office of Lufthansa German airlines here early today, causing damage but no injuries, police said. The explosion occurred in Tel Aviv seaside hotel district, breaking windows and damaging the building. Police said there were no arrests in connection with the blast, which was believed to be linked to a bomb attack yesterday on a Jewish restaurant in Berlin in which 25 people were injured.



Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, right, meets Sunday with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Nicholas Velotes and U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Richard Viets, far left (Petra photo)

Qasem briefed on Haig's mission

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (Petra) — United States Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Nicholas Velotes briefed Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem today on Secretary of State Alexander Haig's recent talks in Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Velotes who arrived here from Israel today had accompanied Mr. Haig on his visits to both Israel and Egypt last week. During the meeting, Mr. Qasem reiterated Jordan's firm stand with regard to the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He also urged the United States to assume a more effective role in the efforts to achieve peace based on Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the return of occupied Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, as well as the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to determine their own future and the establishment of an independent state in their homeland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Mr. Qasem also explained to Mr. Velotes the dangers threatening the region's stability created by Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

The foreign minister called on the United States to join with other U.N. Security Council member nations to strengthen the efforts in imposing sanctions on Israel to deter it from implementing its expansionist plans at the expense of Arab lands and rights.

U.S. Ambassador in Jordan Richard Viets attended the meeting.

Qasem receives Mokata
Mr. Qasem later received Head

of the Middle East Department at the Japanese Foreign Ministry Ryoichi Mokata with whom he reviewed the Middle East situation, recent developments in the Palestine issue and Israeli expansionist policy and obduracy threatening peace and security in the region and the world.

The minister stressed the need for Japan's contribution towards exerting efforts for achieving a just peace in the area.

(Photo on page 3)

Posts shift at Foreign Ministry

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to transfer Jordan's Ambassador to Romania Hani Tabbarah and Jordan's Ambassador to Sudan Walid Al Sa'd Al Batayneh to headquarters at the Foreign Ministry. Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

The cabinet has also decided to transfer Walid Tash from headquarters to the post of Jordan's alternate permanent representative at the U.N. Al Ra'i said.

It added that new ambassadors to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Bahrain, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia and Sudan will be appointed in the near future.

The names of Messrs Hani Tabbarah, Saleh Al Zuhri, Amer Shammout, Mohammad Ali Khorma, Riyadh Jabri, Tayseer Touqan, Nasser Batayneh, Walid Al Sa'd and Ahmad Al Hindawi have been mentioned as possible candidates for these posts.

Sharon arrives in Egypt for evacuation talks

CAIRO, Jan. 17 (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon started a three-day visit to Egypt today to discuss plans for Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula in April.

He made the journey to Egypt by car, crossing the 200 km wide barren Sinai and the Suez Canal on his way to Cairo, an Israeli embassy spokesman said.

Gen. Sharon was due to start talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali tomorrow morning, officials said.

He will discuss arrangements for Israel's withdrawal from the last segment of the Sinai, taken in the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict and being returned under the Camp David accords worked out by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem

Begin and the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Israel is due to hand over the final portion of the oil-producing peninsula on April 26.

The Israeli spokesman said talks would also centre on the continued process of normalising Egyptian-Israeli relations.

The Egyptian foreign minister yesterday chaired a meeting of the

transport, tourism, finance, education and housing ministers to discuss preparations for the Sinai take-over.

He told reporters that he would ask Gen. Sharon, who as defence minister was in charge of military rule on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, to implement "measures designed to win the Palestinians' confidence and encourage them to participate in the peace process."

Egypt and Israel are discussing "autonomy" plans for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, but have widely differing ideas about the form autonomy should take.

Last week U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited both Egypt and Israel and said afterwards he was optimistic about the chances of achieving agreement on the autonomy talks.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, still recovering from a hip injury, did not attend the meeting, which was chaired by Deputy Premier and Housing Minister David Levy.

European replies were still unacceptable but probably would be approved after unspecified changes were requested.

Mr. Shamir and Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Israel's chief negotiator in the talks on Palestinian "self-rule," also reported to the cabinet on the talks with Mr. Haig and on Mr. Shamir's recent visit to Italy, where he met Pope John Paul and Italian leaders.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, still recovering from a hip injury, did not attend the meeting, which was chaired by Deputy Premier and Housing Minister David Levy.

Earlier today Mr. Lalonde and his Egyptian counterpart, Mr. Maher Abaza, signed a protocol on technical cooperation which grants Egypt \$12 million for various projects to develop alternative sources of energy.

The news agency said \$5 million would go to developing the use of solar and wind energy, \$3 million to feasibility studies on the use of water energy, and \$4 million to training personnel to operate and maintain nuclear power stations.

King returns home after extensive talks in Iraq

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and accompanying delegation returned home today at the end of a 30-hour visit to Baghdad.

During the visit, the King held extensive talks with President Saddam Hussein on the current situation in the Middle East in the light of regional and international developments and on ways of strengthening mutual cooperation in various fields.

The talks, held in an atmosphere of mutual and brotherly understanding, were aimed at safeguarding higher Arab interests.

Visit to People's Army

King Hussein and President Hussein this morning visited training camps of Iraqi People's Army in Baghdad and witnessed training exercises and various activities of the recruits at the camp.

King Hussein lauded the high morale of the trainees and the determination of the Iraqi people to restore their usurped lands and territorial rights.

King Hussein was met upon return to Amman by Her Majesty Queen Noor, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Speaker of

the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talfouni, President of the National Consultative Council Ahmad Tarawneh, cabinet members, senior officials and high-ranking army officers.

Upon departure from Baghdad, King Hussein sent a cable to the

Iraqi president voicing his appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him and the Jordanian delegation.

He also praised the Iraqi people and armed forces for their heroic defence of Arab rights and dignity.

Hassan receives papal envoy

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (Petra) — Papal envoy Archbishop Mario Bini, who is secretary-general of the Vatican's Oriental Congregation, today called on His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and handed him a message from Pope John Paul II to His Majesty King Hussein.

During the audience at the Royal Court, they reviewed various aspects of the Palestine problem in general and Jerusalem in particular, as well as the Vatican's stand with regard to these questions.

Prince Hassan underlined the importance of Jerusalem and its sublime symbol to both Muslims and Christians. He also called for a continuation of Islamic Christian dialogue with the aim of bolstering co-operation between the two religions.

The two sides also discussed the situation in the Middle East region

and issues of concern to Jordan and the Vatican.

The audience was attended by Islamic Chief Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, President of the Royal Academy of Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Al Bayt Foundation) Nassereddin Al Assad, Papal Nuncio William Casew, Roman Catholic Patriarch Jacob Beltritti and Amman's Roman Catholic Bishop Salim Al Sayegh.

Khaddam holds talks in Lebanon, affirms Golan will remain Syrian

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (A.P.) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, at the end of a meeting with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, said today his country was determined to "keep the Golan as a part of Syria."

The Syrian minister, who is representing President Hafez Al Assad, arrived here this morning to deliver a letter to Mr. Sarkis which he said dealt with "various Arab issues and the current stage of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the dangerous situation resulting from Israel's continued aggression and its decision to annex the Golan Heights."

Meanwhile, Israeli reconnaissance jets flew over the Lebanese capital breaking the sound barrier and drawing a barrage of anti-aircraft fire from Palestinian coastal positions.

Mr. Khaddam added his visit came within the context of the Syrian leader's contacts with Arab leaders on the Middle East situation.

Mr. Khaddam, emerging from his meeting with Mr. Sarkis at the Baabda Presidential Palace, told reporters that Syria had decided to call a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the situation in the light of a U.N. Security Council debate on Israel's Dec. 14 decision to annex the Golan Heights.

He said Syria was striving to "achieve Arab unity to face the Israeli enemy in the event of the Security Council's failure to take any action against the Israeli enemy."

He added: "The Golan was not captured by a law and will not be regained by a law and we are determined to keep the Golan a part of Syria."

President Assad, in a speech last

Thursday, hinted at the possibility of military action to liberate the Golan Heights and other Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

In Damascus, the Syrian government newspaper Al Baath, while praising Soviet-Syrian relations, called on all Arab to "review" their relations with western Europe because of what it described as their "biased attitude" towards Israel.

The newspaper also criticised the decision of some European nations to participate in the Sinai multi-national force and French President Francois Mitterrand's expected visit to Israel.

"In short what is needed now is a total revision of Arab-European relations and this is the responsibility of all Arabs."

Talks on Lebanon put off

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (A.P.) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan today announced the indefinite postponement of an Arab mediation committee meeting pending further contacts among the participating members.

The postponement of the meeting, which had been scheduled for tomorrow, was announced after talks between Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis at the Baabda Presidential Palace.

Syria is a member of the Arab League mediation team which includes Saudi Arabia and Kuwait as well as Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi.

Mr. Khaddam told reporters in Beirut he had been informed of a request by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad to postpone the meeting because of other pressing engagements. He said Syria was ready to attend a rescheduled meeting.

The committee, known as the Arab Follow-up Committee on Lebanon, first launched its efforts last June to end strife in Lebanon. Its aim is to eventually sponsor a round-table conference grouping Lebanon's warring factions.

Reagan told of pressure to get in touch with PLO

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (A.P.) — Intelligence analysts have told U.S. President Ronald Reagan to expect increasing international pressure to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation, according to classified documents cited by the bulletin.

The bulletin, in a copyright story for Sunday editions, also said intelligence sources had told it that the National Security Council has had low-level contacts with the PLO, and that Saudi Arabia is pressing for a meeting between Mr. Reagan and PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

A White House intelligence source, asking that his name not be published, acknowledged that the documents showed the Saudis using their influence to bring about a Reagan-Arafat meeting.

The source said such a meeting could be helpful to any U.S. attempt to arbitrate efforts to impose U.N. sanctions on Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights, the newspaper said.

According to the White House source, the bulletin said, some people close to Mr. Reagan believe that Israel annexed the Golan Heights in response to a recent \$9.5 billion arms deal between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia.

"Because of this, there are those close to the president who believe Mr. Reagan has reason to justify meeting with Mr. Arafat if only to gain insight into the current Palestinian view of the situation," the White House source was quoted as saying.

Percy voices support for GCC

KUWAIT, Jan. 17 (A.P.) — U.S. Senator Charles Percy arrived from Bahrain today, when he was quoted as expressing support for anti-subversion efforts underway by the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the wake of last month's abortive coup in Bahrain.

He was to confer here with Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah on the Middle East situation and security conditions in the Gulf region.

Sen. Percy also has scheduled meetings here with Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad, Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, and other ranking officials.

"Bahrain has had a chance to demonstrate its steadfastness in the face of sabotage, and has succeeded in overcoming this threat," Sen. Percy was quoted as saying by the Gulf news agency, which distributed his statement in Arabic.

He said the GCC, which groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman in an economic cooperation and collective defence pact, "will have an effective role in consolidating peace, stability and security" in the region through "practicable and modern methods."

Sen. Percy made no mention of Iran, accused by the GCC member states of masterminding the Bahrain coup bid and of instigating Gulf-wide subversion.

Sen. Percy made the statement after a meeting with Bahrain Emir Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, with interior and acting foreign ministers attending along with the U.S. Ambassador to Manama. The Illinois Republican, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has been on a marathon Arab-Israeli tour since last month.

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German firm wins JD 9m JFIC contract

By Steve Ross
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—The Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company (JFIC) has contracted with a West German consulting firm, Davy McKee, to supervise the construction of JFIC's JD 9 million aluminium fluoride plant.

JFIC Engineer Hassan Sha'sha told the Jordan Times McKee had signed the supervision contract on Jan. 6. He said it was worth around \$1 million.

The aluminium fluoride facility is to be constructed on a turnkey basis by Swiss Aluminium Ltd. (Alusuisse), under a contract signed on Dec. 2 last year. The plant will serve two purposes: it will produce 20,000 tonnes a year of aluminium fluoride, which can be marketed abroad for use in smelting industries; and it will ensure that the JFIC's fertiliser plant doesn't dump thousands of tonnes of a noxious substance into the Gulf of Aqaba.

The JD 140 million plant in Aqaba—one of the world's largest single-stream facilities of its kind—is expected to begin commercial production later this year. It will have a daily output of 3,600 tonnes of sulphuric acid, 1,250 tonnes of phosphoric acid and 2,200 tonnes of diammonium phosphate.

A byproduct of this process is fluosilicic acid, a highly damaging material if dumped into the environment, according to scientists. The JFIC plant will be putting out 20,000 tonnes a year of the acid, which will be used to produce the same amount of aluminium fluoride—after adding 22,000 tonnes of imported aluminium hydroxide.

Alusuisse Raw Materials Production Department Director Jakob Bollinger, who signed the contract with JFIC for his firm, told the Jordan Times this would not be the only aluminium fluoride plant his company had built.

The most recent one, he said, was a 12,000 tonne-a-year facility in Iraq; among other countries that have got Alusuisse plants are Brazil and Yugoslavia.

Dr. Bollinger called his company's 30-month job for JFIC a "produit en main" (product in hand) contract. It includes design, project management, construction management, the training of operators, commissioning and start-up. The plant will use Alusuisse's patented process, he said. In this procedure, aluminium fluoride is produced by the reaction between fluosilicic acid and aluminium hydroxide. Silica is precipitated from the acid, and the remaining brew is calcined to get the final product.



Her Majesty Queen Noor is being briefed Sunday on activities of the Ministry of Social Development by its minister, Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, (centre) and Mrs. Leila Sharaf (right). (Petra photo)

Mufti briefs Queen on social schemes

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (Petra)—Her Majesty Queen Noor was today briefed by Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti and her senior aides on the ministry's social programmes and activities.

The Queen, who paid a visit to the ministry was told by Mrs. Mufti that the Ministry of Social Development will soon create a special social action fund to offer assistance to needy families.

The ministry has also prepared a welfare programme to provide

care and assistance to prisoners' families in a drive to prevent delinquency, Mrs. Mufti said.

The Queen heard from Mrs. Mufti and senior ministry officials an outline of programmes connected with the welfare of handicapped people and ways of developing rehabilitation centres.

Queen Noor toured the ministry's various departments and was briefed on their various functions.

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NATIONAL

Seize polluting freighter

Environmentalists move swiftly

By Dina Matar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 16 — A cargo ship, the Sunny Trader, flying the Panamanian flag, was seized last week and its captain arrested for contaminating Jordan's territorial waters in the Red Sea Port of Aqaba with waste oil.

The ship was spotted by a patrol boat belonging to the Marine Science Station in Aqaba as it was discharging oil from two outlets thus contaminating an area of 240 metres long and 60-metres wide with oil waste, an eyewitness said.

According to the eyewitness, Dr. Duraid Mahasneh, the ship had no excuse for polluting the waters, "since each ship entering Jordan's waters is handed an official circular in four languages to the effect that violating anti-pollution regulations put into force by the port authorities enables these authorities to punish the violator with a JD 10,000 fine.

These regulations were enacted at the request of the Royal Society for Conservation of Nature, (RSCN) which has taken Aqaba's impending pollution problem into its hands nearly a year ago.

A national committee was then formed comprising Aqaba's governor, the presidents of the University of Jordan and the Yarmouk University and the Commander of the Jordanian Navy, as well as members from the Marine Science Station in Aqaba.

Dr. Mahasneh, who is one of the committee members, told the Jordan Times, that the committee has full authority to investigate any offence and undertakes the responsibility of informing the official authorities about the culprits.

Last week, Dr. Mahasneh and the committee inspector tested samples of the oil found on the polluted area and compared it with the oil used on the ship. The results were identical, upon which the Sunny Trader's captain was arrested and asked to appear before an official court, Dr. Mahasneh said.

The court, which was held last Tuesday, fined the ship just JD 1,000 instead of the law-endorsed JD 10,000 Dr. Mahasneh said.

The RSCN has initiated some projects to minimise pollution sources in Aqaba, the society's president, Mr. Anis Muasher, said. He told the Jordan Times that one pressing problem in the Aqaba Gulf has been the prevention of more pollution, "especially that Aqaba has some of the cleanest waters in the area." This year, the RSCN has allocated JD 8,000 for the implementation of its projects in Aqaba, which not only aim at limiting pollution sources but also at preserving Aqaba's unique collection of coral and marine life.

The society bought a patrol car and employed a full-time inspector to survey the beaches and watch out for arbitrary "thieves" of coral. Mr. Muasher said the society has been donated a patrol boat by the World Wildlife Fund, "Which will soon be in operation." At present, the society's projects are still in their initial stages, but according to many Aqaba residents, some projects have reaped results already.

Strict measures have been adopted to prevent holiday-makers and residents from picking up the multicoloured corals in the Gulf. If any one is caught committing this offence, he will be fined JD 50 by the port authorities Mr. Muasher said.

Aqaba residents and tourists have been cooperative with the society's work, Mr. Muasher said, and Jordan's only sea resort has been kept clean and healthy, especially that garbage cans have been installed along the 28-kilometre shoreline.

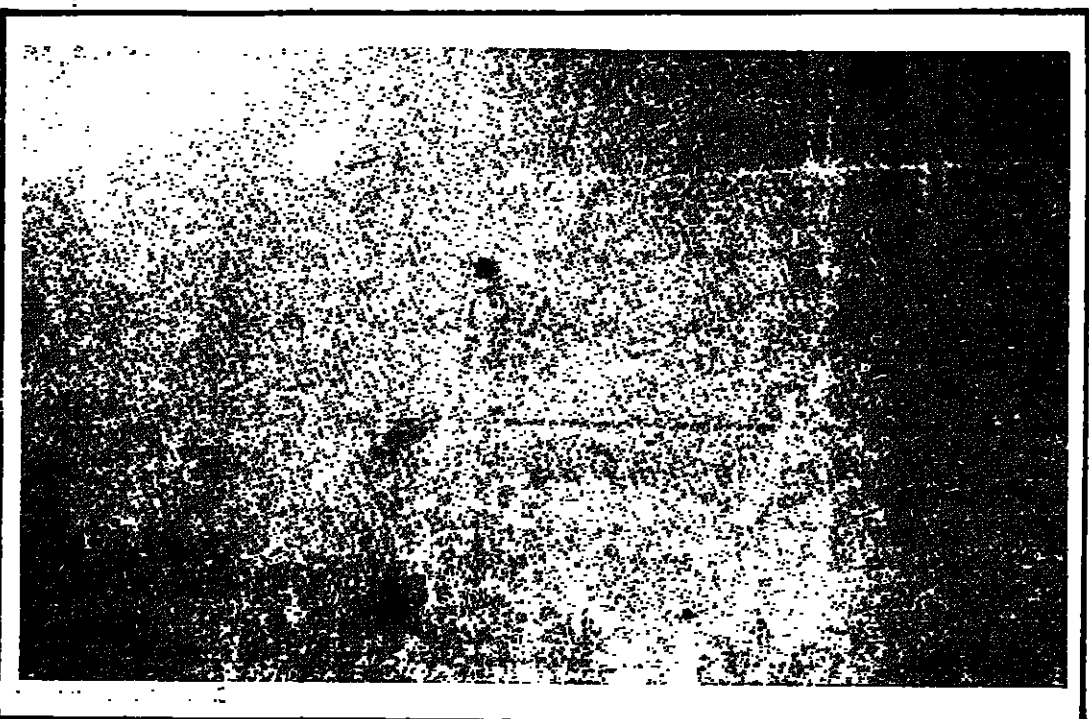
Mr. Muasher said that services in Aqaba have been neglected for a long time, "and we had to put up those garbage cans to keep the beach clean." He pointed out that the problem is under control now, since both the authorities and the locals are helping out a lot. "But, one major bottleneck has been the pollution brought about by the phosphate loading system there."

The loading system is so inefficient that phosphate dust spreads in the air, and some falls down into the waters, affecting marine life there, Mr. Muasher said.

He added that to date the phosphate company, has not improved its loading system, although



The Sunny Trader at Aqaba (Photos by Dr. D. Mahasneh)



Oil leaking from the Sunny Trader's port side.

it has been made aware of the pollution it causes.

The problem could be controlled by extracting and controlling the dust and reloading it, a procedure which would cost some money, but on the other hand, could bring some economic returns to the company, Mr. Muasher suggested.

As for other projected industries, in Aqaba like the fertiliser plant and the thermal power station which are to be operational soon, Mr. Muasher expressed his hopes that the pollution problems resulting from these plants "would be taken care of before production starts."

There are many activities going on around Aqaba's shoreline and more activity is expected in the future, since the Ministry of Tourism is going to initiate new projects there under a new plan. Mr. Muasher said that the society does not "want to hinder any form of progress in Aqaba, but we would like to control the pollution problem before it becomes uncontrollable." He said that "spending more money is better than losing one of Jordan's natural resources."

Some sceptics have been saying that the RSCN has been hindering

development efforts in Jordan, but Mr. Muasher maintained that this is not the society's objective. "We would just like to be helpful in more ways than one" he said.

The RSCN is a private society, but its laws are endorsed by the government. Its budget, which stood at JD 65,000 this year comes mostly from private donations and governmental contributions. Mr. Muasher reaffirmed that the society aims at "enlightening people about the importance of wildlife and natural resources in Jordan, because if we lose them we will have nothing left."

JNGC atlas nearly ready

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (Petra) — The Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC) said today it has completed the major part of the country's first national Atlas.

The 14-chapter atlas contains historical, hydrological, geological, climatic, vegetational, agricultural, commercial, hydrological, topographical and demographic maps, as well as charts outlining the country's industrial tourist and archaeological centres.

When completed, the atlas work on which started in 1978, will be placed at the disposal of government departments, researchers and students to help in the social and economic development of the country.

A JNGC spokesman said the atlas offers a clear outline of Middle Eastern history, particularly that of Jordan and Palestine, in a bid to refute Israel's claims in an atlas published in 1970, which have tried to falsify the region's historical background.

Ancient church found in Jerash

JERASH, Jan. 17 (Petra) — The Department of Antiquities has discovered the ruins of a Byzantine church on the outskirts of Jerash.

A department spokesman said several multi-coloured mosaic frescoes, depicting geometric figures, birds and Greek writings, were found inside the ancient church.

He said the department will take charge of the find and carry out restoration work on the site.

Daoud and Partners engages Marriott Int'l for management

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (J.T.) — The Jordanian catering company Daoud and Partners signed a contract in Washington last week with the American firm Marriott International.

Under the contract, Marriott International undertakes direct administrative and technical supervision of Daoud and Partners' catering services, and will provide it with specialists in catering services for hospitals, airports, airlines and public institutions.

Daoud and Partners is a pioneer in catering operations in Jordan, thanks to its highly-skilled staff, who can offer speedy and first-class services to their customers everywhere.

At present, Daoud and Partners has contracts for catering services to the King Hussein Medical Centre, the Queen Alia Heart Institute, the Princess Haya Hospital in Aqaba and the Prince Ali Hospital in Karak.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibition

* Paintings by Yarmouk University art students, at the exhibition hall of the university in Irbid.

Canadian Film Week

* * Going the Distance (English) at the Haya Arts Centre at 8 p.m.

Today's Weather

There will be a rise in temperature with light and moderate winds. In Aqaba the winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	6	14
Aqaba	5	18
Deserts	-3	15
Jordan Valley	7	18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 12, Aqaba 17. Humidity readings: Amman 35 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Idris meets Saudi, U.K. envoys

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (Petra) — Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris conferred separately here today with the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom, Sheikh Ibrahim Al Sultan and Mr. Alan Urwick. He discussed with both ambassadors bilateral cooperation in police work.

Bad foodstuffs destroyed

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (Petra) — Forty Jordanian merchants have been fined JD 40 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor today endorsed the sentences. Also Amman Municipality last month destroyed 9,000 cartons of pasteurised milk, 1364 cartons of sliced cheese, 90 cans of olives, 27 tins of dried milk and unspecified quantities of meat because they were found unfit for human consumption. The municipality last month also issued warnings to 27 merchants for their unsanitary conditions. According to the municipality's monthly report, a total of 11,283 heads of cattle and 368,768 birds were slaughtered at the Amman slaughter house during December of 1981.

Five-thief band arrested

SUWEILEH, Jan. 17 (Petra) — Police in Suweileh announced the arrest yesterday of a band of five thieves who had carried out 10 thefts in Amman and its suburbs. The stolen articles included pieces of jewellery, cigarette lighters, perfumes, watches, tape recorders, telephone sets, video recorders, an electric mixer and a revolver. Public Security Directorate sources said the stolen articles have now been returned to their owners and the thieves will be put on trial.

Forecasters start training

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (Petra) — A three-month training course on weather forecasting opened at the Meteorological Department here today. A group of newly-appointed weather forecasters will be oriented on modern means of forecasting in accordance with international regulations. A group of newly-recruited forecasters from North Yemen graduated last month from the department after receiving a similar training course.

U.S. professor visits university

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (Petra) — Visiting political sci-

ence professor at Villanova University in Pennsylvania Alfred Khoury visited the University of Jordan yesterday and conferred with its president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali. Prof. Khoury was briefed on the university's development and teaching system. He also visited the faculties of commerce, and law where he held talks with their deans on scopes of cooperation between the two universities. Prof. Khoury also called at the documentation and manuscripts centre and was briefed on its collection.

Foreign workers' numbers rise

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (J.T.) — The number of Arab and foreign workers who came to Jordan in 1981 totalled 93,402 — an increase of 13,836 workers over 1980, according to the Ministry of Labour. Jordanian workers who left to work in Saudi Arabia in 1981 totalled 2,946, as compared with 5,004 in 1980, the ministry said. Some 103 Jordanians left for work in Libya, it added.

EEC gives flour to UNRWA

AQABA, Jan. 17 (Petra) — A shipment of 1,073 tonnes of flour arrived at Aqaba as a gift from the European Economic Community nations. The shipment will be handed over to UNRWA, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees to be distributed to refugees living in Jordan.

Central Karak library mooted

AMMAN, Jan. 17 (Petra) — Director of the Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives Ahmad Sharak discussed with Karak Mayor Hamdi Al Habashneh today, ways to develop Karak's municipal library to serve as a public library for Karak Governorate. They also discussed finding a suitable site for the library in Karak. When completed, the library will serve as a centre for other branch libraries in Karak Governorate.

Irbid observes Arbor Day

IRBID, Jan. 17 (Petra) — Irbid Municipality today celebrated Arbor Day. Mayor Abdul Razzak Tubeishat and municipal council members took part in planting trees at Omar Al Mukhtar Street in the city. Dr. Tubeishat announced that 10,000 olive saplings will be planted during the current season along the two-kilometre Omar Al Mukhtar Street. He also announced that the municipality will open four parks for children in the city in the coming few months.

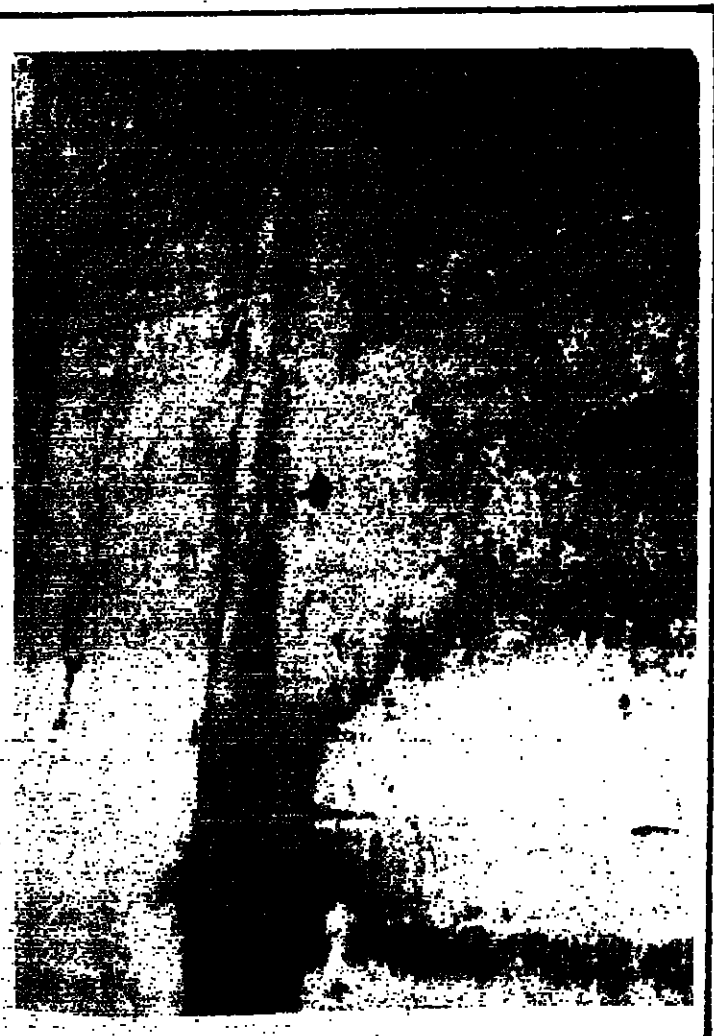
Qasem receives Japanese visitor



Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem receives Sunday Head of the Middle East Department at the Japanese Foreign Ministry Riyohi Mokata, centre. (Petra photo)



The 'culprit' in Jordan's territorial waters



The freighter's starboard side

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Advertising Manager:
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

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Another challenge

THE SYMBOLIC inauguration into service of the Alia maintenance hangar at the new Queen Alia International Airport earlier this week brings closer the day when the new airport will open for business. It also brings forward the enormous challenge that must be met by a series of institutions that have to work together to operate the new airport in a manner that is commensurate with the scope and advanced nature of the new facility. It is unfair to look at the current state of Amman airport and assume that the same conditions will prevail at the new airport. The fact that the present Amman airport functions at all is a small miracle, given that it is being used at many times its original handling capacity. The recent visible improvements in the airport's efficiency and comfort are testament to the new management team that has been brought in.

Yet, the challenges that face all concerned parties in smoothly running the new airport are far bigger than anything that has ever before faced this country's civil aviation sector. There are indications that Jordanians have successfully met similar challenges in the recent past, such as improving the handling capacity at Aqaba Port and easing traffic congestion throughout the Amman region. There are also indications that separate institutions working in similar fields can coordinate their work to maximise their individual gains. We see this taking shape slowly in the coordination among the three big fertiliser-producing companies in Jordan. Thus one is perhaps justified in hoping for the best when the Queen Alia International Airport opens for business at the end of this year or early next year.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordan's initiative

AL RA'Y: His Majesty King Hussein began a tour of the Arabian Gulf by visiting Iraq yesterday. This tour represents Jordan's continuing initiative which aims at strengthening the Arab position to enable it to measure up to the challenges facing it.

It is clear that strengthening the Arab situation requires adhering to the pan-Arab commitment and the unity of pan-Arab action. This means that the Arabs must be committed to Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Shatt Al Arab at the same time. It also means that the Arabs must not shirk duties towards any Arab party being attacked nor should they conspire against any Arab state.

These are the conditions for achieving a strong Arab position and a successful joint Arab action, whether it be on the level of heads of state, government ministers or any responsible officials.

It is not surprising to see the Jordanian initiative attacked by the Israeli propaganda machine because Israel has always been apprehensive of any efforts to strengthen Arab because this disturbs the calculations on which it has based its policy of expansion.

All the Arabs understand that none of these Israeli campaigns have succeeded in diminishing Jordan's determination to proceed with its role in order to establish a strong Arab entity that can confront Israeli belligerence and bullying and secure the just and comprehensive solution which can restore real peace to the region.

It is hoped that the Arabs will heed the call before it is too late.

Law of the jungle

AL DUSTOUR: Israel has tried to deprive the Palestinian people from their right to self-determination and is now trying to turn them into the only people in the world who do not live on their own land. Israel is bringing Jews from every part of the world to settle them in Palestine. It is always hinting that Jordan is the alternative home for the Palestinian people.

Jordan was and will always be a shelter for the Palestinian people but it will never be the alternative to their homeland because their homeland is Palestine and no other place. Jordan, like Syria and Lebanon, is just a place where the Palestinian people can rest and continue to confront the Zionist onslaught which threw them out of their homeland. But those who swim against the current refuse to learn their lesson. They refuse to understand that when Arabs are forcibly dislodged from their homes to live on other Arab land, they will not rest until they return to their own. This has happened many times in the history of this region.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir's statement yesterday is a repetition of the well-known Israeli stand, whereas the Arab stand is still not serious in confronting the Israeli ambitions. The Arabs believe in their rights and in their homeland. They also believe that their rights are as solid as the existence of Palestine itself. We also believe that the strength on which Shamir depends is a changeable factor in the conflict. The Arabs have the potential and the capabilities to overcome this strength. It is not logical that Israel should be stronger than the Arab Nation.

The Israeli foreign minister must understand that the law of the jungle is long dead and that depending on weapons is a risk, particularly because these weapons are supplied by a super power which will eventually meet the same fate of past powers that grew intoxicated with their strength.

Pastures new for Saudi women

By Saleha Abedin

Women in Saudi Arabia are making great strides in education and employment, despite a late start and a ban on the mixing of the sexes. About 800 women are graduating from university every year and job opportunities are expanding.

The big breakthrough came in 1959. In that year a royal decree set up a committee (now called the General Presidency for Female Education) supervised by religious scholars, to establish and run schools for women. Demand has surpassed all expectations. Girl's enrolment shot up from a meagre 8 per cent in 1960 to 55 per cent in 1980.

Co-education is not permitted beyond the primary level. But there are two major universities with several campuses, as well as several colleges of education catering for women. The medical colleges of these universities also have a women's section and a special nursing school programme for women.

Although women are banned from using public libraries, the educational institutions are expanding the facilities available to them, including the

use of audio-visual aids and live close-circuit television lectures from the men's campuses. Literacy classes and teacher training institutes as well as dressmaking centres serve adult women as do special institutes for the handicapped.

However, the proportion of students enrolled in these institutions is still rather small even though all education is free in Saudi Arabia. And official policy encourages women to enter only those fields in which they will not come in contact with men.

This policy, and the segregation of the sexes, limits the fields in which women can find gainful employment. But the opportunities are increasing. The rapidly expanding medical, educational and social services for women, which have so far relied mainly on foreign staff, offer many openings.

'Saudi-ising' the labour force has meant that trained Saudi women are required to replace non-Saudi administrators, teachers, doctors and nurses.

Thus women graduating from universities are soon absorbed in all fields of employment open to them. The policy of assigning decision-making positions to Saudis only means that they are assigned important and responsible positions. Many young women are acquiring a quick, on-the-job training.

A most promising field is banking. Muslim women have the right to own property and manage their own affairs. Yet two years ago they were not permitted to go alone to a bank to transact business. Then a private currency exchange company announced the opening of a women's branch. Now

there are several branches in Jeddah and Riyadh and several more to come in other cities.

These branches are managed entirely by women with no men permitted on the premises. Suddenly women graduates in economics and accounting have a new option besides the traditional one of teaching.

However for the majority of women in the country there is little opportunity for gainful employment. They lack formal education and technical skills and such employment also remains outside their social traditions. Their primary role is seen as child bearing and bringing up children. Although fertility is high among Saudi women, the fast expanding maternal and child services do not include family planning services.

Thus although much is being done for women in Saudi Arabia, the real breakthrough will come only when women themselves become aware of their special needs and responsibilities. Only then will they take advantage of the expanding opportunities.

-- People News Features

Reflections on the peace issue

The following is the full text of the summary chapter of the report of a recent study mission to the Middle East organised by the Seven Springs Centre, New York. The four-man team visited Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Israel and the occupied West Bank in August 1981.

Members of the group were:
 Joseph N. Greene, Jr., President, Seven Springs Centre
 Philip M. Klutznick, former

Secretary of Commerce and President emeritus, World Jewish Congress.

Harold H. Saunders, Resident Fellow, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Washington, D.C., and former Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

Merle Thorpe, Jr., President, Foundation for Middle East Peace, Washington, D.C.

Reflection on our intensive conversations in the Middle East leads us to cluster our observations on the present situation around points, which policy makers, political leaders, and peoples every where who are concerned for peace must face.

First: Hopes for a negotiated peace between Israel and its eastern neighbours are fading. Many Arabs and Israelis are beginning to resign themselves to prolonged confrontation and violence because they see no alternative that promises a just comprehensive peace.

Hopes for a negotiated settlement were raised after the 1973 war by the experience of negotiated agreements; by the evolution of attitudes among peoples on all sides and slowly increasing interaction among them; by President Sadat's 1977 visit to Jerusalem and Israel's response; by the Camp David accords; by the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty and the gradual normalisation of relations. The hard work and the courageous acts of those years for the first time demonstrated that peace can be achieved over time. Today hopes are diminishing for four main reasons:

Arabs and many Israelis do not believe the present negotiating process adequately addresses the emergence of an undeniable Palestinian identity and its search for national sovereignty. Fourteen years have passed since the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 242 in November 1967. Three years have passed since Camp David. They see little likelihood of progress on the horizon.

Even Israelis who are ready to negotiate Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza hear Arab statements which are hostile to Israel and do not hear Arab statements offering peace and acceptance. Many Israelis daily live fears born out of the Nazi holocaust and centuries of persecution. Most find no convincing evidence of Arab government or Palestinian readiness to accept Israel as a state in the Middle East and to live at peace with it.

Arabs see the actions of the Israeli military government and hear the policy statements of the Israeli government as evidence that the Israeli exercise of control in the West Bank and Gaza is becoming irreversible. Israel's policy of sponsoring settlement of Jewish families in occupied territories, the everyday practices of the occupying forces which seem to them designed to produce fear and to intimidate and the Israeli government's statement of intention to assert its claim of sovereignty in the West Bank — all cause the Arabs to conclude that Israel has begun a final effort to establish complete control over the territory west of the Jordan River without recognising an equal Arab role there. The U.S. is seen as supporting Israeli policy.

Each party sees the other as more ready to resort to violence than to negotiation. Israeli air raids on the Iraqi nuclear reactor

and on Beirut and southern Lebanon, as well as the practices of the Israeli military government, heighten Arab bitterness and a sense that Israel intends to resolve issues by using its military superiority rather than by negotiation. Periodic attacks by Palestinian guerrillas and terrorists convince Israelis that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is committed to the annihilation of the Jewish state rather than to a negotiated peace.

The sense that a decisive change in evolution of the Palestine problem is in the making has generated a new atmosphere of tension and danger which unpredictable events could spark. Events may deprive decision-makers both in Washington and the Middle Eastern capitals of the capacity to choose between confrontation and negotiation.

The first choice, therefore, before all those who will make or pass judgement on policy is one of timing and urgency and lies in the answer to these questions:

Is progress in negotiating resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict important enough to U.S. and global interests that we cannot afford to allow the present possibilities for negotiation to fade?

Or do we judge that possibilities will remain open for some time because Palestinians and other Arabs have no realistic option of immediate confrontation, so that we can afford to treat the diplomacy of peace routinely?

Our judgement is that it is essential to re-establish the momentum in negotiation. We reject the thesis that the United States can only assume leadership in the pursuit of peace when it is driven by tragic events.

Second: Hopes for a negotiated peace are fading just at a moment when acceptance of Palestinian national identity in the Arab World and beyond and growing Arab willingness to accept the Israeli state have created the best possibility of an Arab Palestinian-Israeli negotiation since Israel was established.

Unlike the years after the 1967 war, Arab leaders everywhere we visited expressed acceptance of Israel within defined and secure borders. That was also the position of all Palestinian Arabs to whom we spoke; even those under military occupation. With the exception of an extremist fringe, they are ready to negotiate peace on the basis of the equation reflected in Resolution 242, provided there is a basis for mutual acceptance between Israel and the Palestinian people. That equation provided for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967 in a context of peace, establishment of secure and recognised borders, and the right of every state in the area to live in peace and security. Arabs say that Resolution 242 did not adequately deal with the aspirations of the Palestinian people in speaking of them only as refugees. Nevertheless, Palestinians

to whom we spoke are prepared to make peace if Israel withdraws and they have the opportunity to exercise the right of self-determination in the lands Israel leaves. They believe this would result in an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza.

Israelis with whom we spoke describe a deep yearning for peace in Israel and acknowledge the importance of this Arab acceptance. They recall the profound response to President Sadat's dramatic demonstration of readiness to make peace in his 1977 visit to Jerusalem. Many believe that Israelis would respond to a comparably convincing declaration of peace from their eastern neighbours. Many Israelis are deeply concerned that Israeli military government in the West Bank cumulatively undermines the highest human values of Jewish tradition and tarnishes the image of Jewish life around the world by acts that are excessive. Experience confirms this is often the case with lengthy military government. What some describe as the "annexationist" policies of the present Israeli government would pose a dilemma for Israel. Acceptance of Palestinians as full citizens would undermine the Jewish character of Israel. Failing to do so or driving the Arabs out would deprive them of basic human rights.

The emergence of a Palestinian national identity and search for sovereignty now widely accepted in the Arab World and beyond, have now created a potential Palestinian partner in the resolution of the Palestine question. The creation of the Israeli state and the actions of the Israeli government have contributed to consolidation and political expression of this identity. The general endorsement of this identity in the Arab World has resolved the question among Arab governments of who should assume responsibility for the Arab role in a divided Palestine.

The issue is whether to accept the Palestinian people as a people having an identity of their own with rights of political self-expression. We do not believe it is appropriate for the United States now to express its views in favour of a Palestinian state but we do believe that it is inconsistent with the principle of a freely negotiated settlement to rule out a sovereign Palestinian state before the negotiations have taken place.

Foreclosing the Palestinians right to a fair consideration of their views will undermine the authenticity of the negotiation, perpetuate instability in the area and sacrifice a moment when peace may be possible.

Third: Palestinian nationalism and the Palestinian desire for a state — whatever their roots and their status may have been when Resolution 242 was written in 1967 — must be fairly faced and dealt with in negotiation in ways consistent with the rights and security of their neighbours, or the prospect for peace will be radically diminished.

As Palestinians repeatedly point out today, the world community since 1947 has envisioned a solution in the former Palestine mandate based on division of the land between Jews and Arabs. Resolution 242 was based on that premise. Neither the decision of 1947 nor Resolution 242 addressed how the people living in each of the two separate homelands would organise themselves politically. Both assumed that the authorities, Israel and Jordan, responsible in those lands would resolve that question consistent

with basic human rights, the rights of their neighbours, and the United Nations Charter. Palestinians today want a state of their own in the West Bank and Gaza. That is a fact which must be faced squarely in negotiation.

If Israel is to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza, it has a right to know that a responsible authority there will commit itself to maintain the security of the common border and is competent to be held accountable for keeping that commitment. This is one of the main issues on the negotiating agenda. Arab leaders whom we met were virtually unanimous in volunteering that Israel's security — as well as that of Israel's Arab neighbours — must be guaranteed in a settlement to assure each side's right to determine its own future in peace and security. They believe that Israel in any foreseeable future will remain militarily superior to any Palestinian political entity that might be formed and to any Arab combination of Palestinians supporters. They believe that any Israeli fears of a Soviet threat stemming from collaboration with a Palestinian entity are unfounded. Neither those Arab governments who would support a Palestinian homeland nor the Palestinians themselves have any interest in a strong Soviet presence there.

During negotiation and a transitional period, an end of violence from both Israel and the PLO could be arranged and maintained if serious negotiation were in prospect or underway. Internal security in a Palestinian homeland would be of equal concern to Israelis, Palestinians, and Jordanians, and could be negotiated if security could be separated from issues relating to sovereignty over land and those relating to national self-expression and government.

Palestinians in the West Bank and elsewhere as well as other Arabs regard the Palestine Liberation Organisation both as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and as the expression of Palestinian nationalism. It is a fact — not a policy statement — that no peace will be possible without the PLO being involved in the process in some way. No Arab government is prepared to make final concessions on behalf of the Palestinians that go beyond Israel's withdrawal to pre-1967 borders. The PLO includes organisations ranging from those who reject making peace with the Jewish state to those who would make peace and live without violence provided they had a state of their own alongside Israel.

The PLO also includes Palestinians who have lived under Israeli control and those who left Israeli-controlled areas years ago. As would be the case in any community numbering well over 3 million people, there are widely differing views, but it is the general view of the Arab leaders with whom we spoke that those in the PLO who are prepared to negotiate peace can enforce their decisions.

Resort to the force of conquest or terror cannot assure either Israeli or Arabs that their policies will prevail over the other side. Responsible leaders on both sides have the capacity to restrain their followers from resort to force and terror. Their ability to exercise that capacity depends on their demonstrating to constituents that an alternative to a policy of confrontation can achieve legitimate objectives. Such an alternative must begin with mutual recognition by Israelis, Palestinians and other Arabs of the other's rights as defined in the Charter of the United Nations.

Put that in your pipe and smoke it

By Saad Barakat

Working on a project for a long time changes a person's outlook. I have been in the central heating business for a while now and consequently pipes became a significant factor in my life.

Pipes are great. They are everywhere and they do everything. The source of life is water which comes through a pipe. Energy comes through a pipeline. The source of evil is a gun the barrel of which is, when all is said and done, a pipe.

Pipes have enchanted man ever since man existed; the story of the Pied Piper amused us all as children; bagpipe music sends Scots charging to do battle (or possibly running away from the noise) and Bach's Toccata and Fugue would not have been created without the pipes of an organ.

People are built of inter-connected, inter-weaving, or concentric pipes, and pipes play a significant role in pro-creation. Pipes also play a significant role in geometry with parallelpipeds and pipograms.

In the field of show business the role of pipes cannot be denied: not with immortal songs like "Singing in the rain" and "You are the pipeline of my life".

No gourmet can deny the role of pipes in the preparation of food, from haute cuisine all the way to the most famous soft drink in the world, the name of which came so close to being "Pipes Cola". This brings me to say, did you ever notice that bottles are merely modified pipes?

The policy choice is between a) leaving Israel in effective control in all of the formerly mandated area west of the Jordan River including Gaza and b) a settlement in which that area is divided between Israelis and Palestinians. There can be no peace until that decision is faced. In our view, there can only be a durable peace with a negotiated settlement and there can only be a negotiated settlement if there is a fair compromise between Israelis and Palestinians. A winner-take-all solution favouring the more powerful party will perpetuate conflict.

Fourth: If a fair settlement is to be negotiated, a basis for negotiation between Israel and its eastern neighbours — the Palestinians, Jordan, and Syria — will have to be developed. It will have to acknowledge but transcend what was achieved under the Camp David accords and go on to define practical steps toward the peace envisaged in these conclusions.

The Camp David accords committed the signatories to a comprehensive peace, including resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. The accords — which are still not widely understood — are not viewed in most Arab countries or among the Palestinians as a basis for peace. Some would start all over again — an approach that could tragically delay a just peace for years. Many others however, now accept the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty as a fact, but they do not believe the Camp David accords went far enough in affirming Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza or in recognising the Palestinians' right self-determination in the lands from which Israel would withdraw. Most recognise the practical need for a transitional period of shorter or longer duration during which Israel would withdraw and Palestinian authority would be established. Most recognise the need for an impartial authority to oversee that transition. Thinking about practical measures for such a transition could hasten the day when transition would be possible provided those measures can be placed in a larger context where both sides can be assured that basic concerns will be respected.

Breaking down present obstacles to negotiation requires an authoritative and unambiguous declaration by all parties of readiness to negotiate peace. The Arab side must address Israel's fears that Israel will not be fully accepted in peace as a state in the Middle East. Israel must address Arab fears that Israel seeks to subjugate Arabs in all Palestine and to deny them the right to determine their future. Each side — as well as the U.S. in its role as mediator — is reluctant to go first in breaking the impasse. Each has a right to state its position as conditional on a response from the other side, but negotiations will not be possible if each side seeks as preconditions to negotiation what can only be achieved in negotiation. Negotiations could become possible if each side believed the other's position could lead to a fair negotiated settlement.

The status of Jerusalem — not mentioned in the Camp David accords — is still challenged and must also be part of an overall settlement. The fact that the representatives of Muslims and Christians, as well as most of the world's governments, regard it as unresolved means that there is an issue to be faced. When there is peace between Israelis and Palestinians around the city, peace is more likely in Jerusalem. Jerusalem should never again be divided by barbed wire or access to the holy places be denied. Peace for Jerusalem must assure free access to the holy places to followers of all religions and both Israeli and Arab roles in the city's government, reflecting the city's ethnic, religious and political diversity.

The policy choice is between (a) only continuing the post Camp David negotiations on autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza and (b) mounting a parallel diplomatic campaign among Israel's eastern neighbours to build a foundation for their engaging in peace negotiations. Such a diplomatic campaign would be designed both to win understanding for whatever might be achieved in the autonomy talks and to develop the basis for negotiations beyond the autonomy talks. We would hope that Israel and Egypt could produce an autonomy agreement which would offer the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza such powers and responsibilities that it would be difficult to reject. In our view, however, the next breakthrough on the path to peace is not most likely to come in the autonomy talks but in the evolution of an eastern Arab negotiating front that will present Israel an offer of peace Israel cannot easily dismiss. The decision facing the United States is whether it will play an active role in dialogue with Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and the PLO — directly or indirectly — to encourage such a front or stand back and let it evolve. We believe the U.S. role should be an active one. We also believe that the PLO will have to become involved in some way in negotiation but recognise that the tactics governing their involvement would have to be carefully managed by the authorities involved.

Fifth: There is widespread conviction in the Middle East that only the United States can effectively help to achieve peace, but there is deep doubt that the U.S. is prepared to play a role as a just mediator and to work actively for a negotiated peace.

Trust that the United States stands firmly today for the principles of its own heritage and of international order is at a low ebb in the Middle East. Respect for the United States both in Israel and in the Arab states will be determined in the first instance by U.S. ability to produce a just and secure resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict rather than by American military capability. It is not too stark to say that the position of the United States in the Middle East will depend heavily on its success or failure as a just peacemaker. Loss of faith in American ability to serve as a fair mediator has led many of those with whom we spoke to suggest that some international forum, but there is little desire to reinvoke the Soviet Union or to depend on the Europeans.

The choice before the United States is whether it will rely in developing its position in the broader Middle East on strengthening American military capability and encouraging strategic consensus for dealing with Soviet aggression or, whether, in addition, it will decide that an active peacemaking role is also an essential part of U.S. policy there. We believe that the U.S. must in the words of one Mid-Easterner, "wield military and diplomatic strength" in coherent strategy.

ECONOMY

Santa Fe Co. 'to abide by U.S. law'

KUWAIT, Jan. 17 (A.P.) — The board chairman of the Santa Fe Corporation has said that his establishment, recently purchased by Kuwait, will abide by American laws in case of an Arab oil embargo against the United States.

Ed Shannon also denied reports that his corporation is producing nuclear warheads.

The Santa Fe executive made the statements in interviews carried Saturday by the Kuwaiti press.

"We are an American company and abide by U.S. laws, whatever they are, and will continue to comply with any American measures," Mr. Shannon said.

He was reacting to a question

about his corporation's stand in the event Kuwait joins other Arab oil producers in imposing an oil embargo against the United States.

Kuwait purchased Santa Fe last October for \$2.5 billion and merged it with the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, the umbrella which governs all companies and institutions contributing to the country's oil industry.

Santa Fe's operation covers oil exploration, engineering, construction and other spheres.

Mr. Shannon arrived in Kuwait a few days ago and held talks on the company's future activities with Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah and other senior officials.

He was also received by Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

He said he assured the amir the company was growing fast and that the new financial resources would enable it to achieve a high percentage growth.

"The amir expressed pleasure that such a company has become owned by an Arab State," Mr. Shannon said.

He said he had presented a strategic plan during meetings with officials here and that the plan was approved. He added that a budget far in excess of the \$80 million originally proposed has been approved, but he declined to reveal the new figure.

Mr. Shannon said that the American board members will continue in office but three Kuwaiti directors will join them.

He added that the board of directors, including former U.S. President Gerald Ford, will meet in Kuwait shortly.

He admitted his corporation purchased in 1980 the C.F. Brown Engineering Corporation and said this company will continue to be owned by Santa Fe, but he denied it produces nuclear warheads.

"It is correct C.F. Brown has carried out a contract with the U.S. energy department for designing an engineering unit, but it was a purely commercial activity," he said.

"The contract does not constitute a main activity of the company," he added.

Hunts sued

for role in silver market

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (A.P.) — Dallas' wealthy Hunt brothers have been sued by a Leichtenstein business for their alleged attempt to corner the world's silver market.

Wall Street Establishment, based in Vaduz, Leichtenstein, claimed in a suit filed last Friday in Manhattan's U.S. District Court that it lost \$4 million by unwittingly purchasing silver futures beginning Jan. 15, 1980, after Nelson Bunker Hunt and William Herbert Hunt and others triggered a market that was "disorderly and fluctuated violently."

The company charged the brothers with violating antitrust laws by attempting to corner the market and is asking for \$1.2 million in damages. The firm is also seeking \$4 million on a claim that the Hunts also violated provisions of the commodity exchange act.

Other defendants named in the suit were the Commodity Exchange Inc., the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, and the Hunt-controlled International Metals Investment Co. Ltd. of Bermuda.

The exchanges were charged with failing to take timely action "to prevent the disorderly increase" in the price of silver, which rose 400 per cent to more than \$50 an ounce.

The company also charged them with causing a sharp decline in the price of silver by changing the rules to allow liquidation orders for futures and to exclude substantial buying orders.

Soaring import bills spark oil scramble

By Canute James

KINGSTON: The drilling of an exploratory well in western Jamaica in November marked the start of the island's search for oil, an activity which has been underway at an almost feverish pace over the past 12 months in several other Commonwealth Caribbean countries.

The countries' economies have been hit in the last eight years by increasing prices for oil. Local efforts at conservation have proved to be embarrassingly inadequate in keeping down consumption in the 13 countries which have a total population of 6 million. Except for Trinidad and Tobago, which is a net energy exporter, the group's oil bill last year was just over U.S.\$1 billion, according to the Caribbean Development Bank. In 1972, the oil bill was \$200,000.

To finance this, many of the countries have had to spend on oil about half of their meagre foreign earnings for their agricultural and raw material exports and tourism. It is this which drove many of the countries to search for oil in their own backyards.

In Jamaica the situation is particularly acute. The island depends on imported oil to meet 99 per cent of all its energy needs. But the price is a painful one for its weak economy. In 1980, Jamaica had to pay \$418 million for its oil imports, leaving pitifully little from its total foreign earnings of \$692.6 million.

The countries are mainly hoping that they will find enough to satisfy their domestic needs. They will not worry if they have none left to export. Their one close example of the economic effects of an economy dependent on oil exports will, in fact, not encourage them to seek to be net exporters.

The Trinidad and Tobago economy is dangerously unbalanced because of its oil sales. The country's trade surplus last year was \$600 million. However, non-oil trade recorded a deficit of \$450 million. Other sectors of the economy, such as sugar, have declined following administrative and economic concentration on oil and on industrial projects based on oil.

Many of the countries have offered concessions to and have signed exploration agreements with mainly North American and some European companies. The wells, in western Jamaica, for

example, the start of the island's onshore exploration, are being sunk by PetroCanada, the Canadian state agency, and Parker Drilling of Tulsa, Oklahoma. According to the island's Energy Ministry, the well will be taken to about 10,000 feet, or until an economic basement is reached. Other exploratory drills, earmarked for the centre and the eastern end of the island, will follow.

The Petroleum Company of Jamaica (PCJ), the state agency which is overseeing the exploration, is slightly more optimistic about the offshore drilling programme, scheduled to begin in early January. The search is being undertaken by a consortium of Union Texas and Agip of Italy.

Following geophysical surveys off the west and south coasts of the island with help from the Norwegian Government, the Union Texas/Agip consortium has bought rights to three blocks covering 3,600 square miles. The consortium signed a joint operating agreement with the PCJ, giving the local company at least 12.5 per cent of net production royalties in the event of a commercially exploitable strike.

The Jamaica programme is being funded by loans of \$23 million from the Inter-American Development Bank, and \$7 million each from the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). There is no more than cautious optimism about striking oil. Mr. Raymond Wright, director of exploration for the PCJ, said earlier this year that the chances of finding a commercially worthwhile while deposit were about one in 25. Mr. Edward Seaga, the Jamaican Prime Minister and Mining Minister, put the chances of success at "only about 2 per cent."

He said he took comfort from the fact that oil was only discovered in the North Sea after 30 drillings.

There is greater optimism about the prospects of finding oil in Guyana, in northern South

America, where exploration is in full swing with several companies having signed agreements with the government. The onshore programme is concentrated on the Takutu Basin area in the interior of the Essequibo Territory, the ownership of which Guyana and Venezuela are disputing. Geophysical surveys have been positive enough to have induced Home Oil and Gas of Alberta to lead a consortium which is exploring over 2,225 square miles in the basin.

"We are confident that when we drill we will find oil," said Mr. Hubert Jack, the country's Mines and Energy Minister. On the basis of the surveys, he said, the chances of finding oil were "extremely favourable."

The World Bank is considering the country's mineral potential, and the government is expecting financial support from the bank for its exploration programme. Offshore exploration on the western section of Guyana's Atlantic coast is being undertaken by Denison Mines of Canada and Seagull Oil of the U.S.

Guyanese optimism has been fuelled by recent successes in neighbouring Surinam, where Gulf Oil has made a strike. It is not yet known if this find is commercially exploitable. The company was engaged by the Surinam State Oil Commission, which announced that Gulf had found a belt of oil-bearing sand at a depth of 300 feet in Saramacca, in the west of the country.

Two more wells are being sunk to determine the size of the deposit, thought to be geologically linked to those to the west as far as Venezuela and Trinidad. Guyana lies between Surinam and Venezuela.

The search in Trinidad and Tobago is fired more by a desire to determine the twin island state's total reserves, than it is to increase production. Trinidad and Tobago has known reserves of 700 million barrels, with refining capacity of 360,000 barrels a day. Reserves of natural gas are put at 14 trillion (million million) cu ft. The Trinidadian oil fields are geologically similar to those of eastern Venezuela, and new wells are being drilled in the Gulf of Paria, which separates the two countries, by Mobil and the state-owned Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company (Tintoc).

The north and east coasts of Trinidad are being surveyed for the government by Western Geophysical of the U.S.

Barbados also produces some

oil from known reserves of 1 million barrels, hardly enough to meet the economy's needs. Just under 1 million barrels were imported last year. However, based on evidence that it has some more oil, the island's government has employed the facilities of Mobil for surveys with a view to drilling.

Prospects for success in these countries are far from encouraging. Whatever evidence of oil there has been in most of the area over the past 30 years has indicated that it may be locked away in deposits too small to merit commercial extraction.

Offshore deposits might prove too difficult and costly to get at, as in most cases the land falls away steeply into the sea, leaving little of a shelf. Regional analysts said a year ago that pre-tax operating costs of new oil wells in the region could conceivably be as high as US\$18 per barrel. The cost must now be higher.

The countries in the region have tried to tackle their energy problems in two other ways. Jamaica and Barbados are among nine Central American and Caribbean oil importers which are beneficiaries of an oil rebate facility being offered by Mexico and Venezuela. The purchasers are allowed to keep about 30 per cent of their oil bills as soft loans.

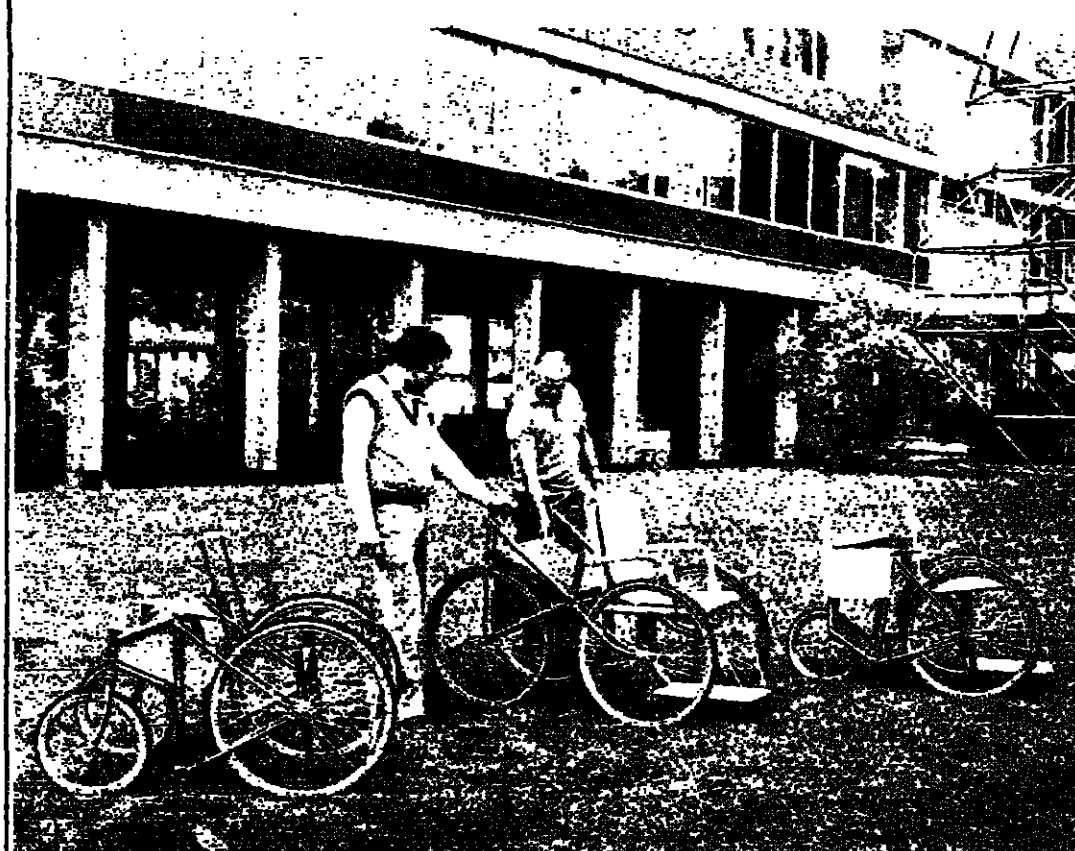
But arrangements such as these postpone the economic cost of importing energy. Consequently, several countries are looking to alternatives. The best prospect for this is in Guyana, where the government is seeking finance for a hydro-power project on the Upper Mazaruni River. The plant is projected to produce about 700 MW, and be the basis for heavy industrialisation.

However, none of the other energy-deficient countries in the region have rivers capable of promising such an escape from the hard reality of still expensive oil. Jamaica has made significant steps in making use of solar energy, but this is on a local level and obviously cannot affect the demands of the national grid.

Thought is being given by some countries to using coal. Bauxite refining expansion in Jamaica, for example, is being predicted on the use of coal-fired rather than oil-fired processes. The same is being contemplated for heavy industries such as cement and steel in other countries. However, like oil the coal will have to be imported.

— Financial Times news feature

Wheelchairs for rough terrain



KASSEL, (D.P.) — A student manoeuvres a wheelchair across the grass on the grounds behind the Comprehensive University in Kassel, an industrial and university city in the northern part of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Three different wheelchair models are demonstrated and tested, all of them differing considerably in appearance from those customarily seen in Europe. There is no chrome, no artificial leather, no automatic or even electronic devices. It is a heavy-duty design. Bicycle parts are combined with sheet iron, bamboo, canvas and rattan elements. Kurt Backfisch of the Working Group for

Appropriate Technology in the Department of Architecture at the Comprehensive University, together with Aznan Usman from Binjai, Indonesia and other students, designed three wheelchairs in his workshop that are suitable for use on rough terrain, sand and wet ground.

These wheelchair models were designed to help people in developing countries who do not have access to the luxury of modern stores and repair shops. The disabled are especially disadvantaged under these circumstances. These wheelchairs can be disassembled and shipped to any part of the world at a low cost.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Laurel and Hardy
6:15 Children's Programme
6:35 Children's Programme
7:25 Local Programme
7:35 Local Programme
8:30 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Panorama
10:15 Variety Show
11:15 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Environmental Protection
8:30 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: Tazi
9:10 Hart to Hart
10:00 News in English
10:15 Brideshead Revisited
11:15 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 The Elton John Story
14:40 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
15:03 Instrumentals
16:00 Old Favourites
16:30 French way of Life
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Sports Round-up
18:30 North by Sea
19:30 Instrumentals
19:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 The End of the Affair 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peabody Choice 05:45 Is Sin Out of Date? 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Musician at Large 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News Reflections 08:15 The London Bach 08:30 The Rewards of Music 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:35 Intertube 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 A Word in Edgeways 10:15 I Spy Fiction 10:30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 11:00 World News; News About Britain 11:15 Backtracking 11:30 Pageant of the Past 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Take it or leave it 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Rape 14:15 The End of the Affair 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 The Red and the Black 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europa 17:25 News Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Intertube 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Peabody Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Take it or Leave it

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30

News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA A 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Cairo
9:30 Damascus
9:40 Jeddah
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
10:10 Beirut, Larnaca
10:15 Abu Dhabi
10:55 Kuwait (SR)
11:00 Tripoli (LA)
11:30 Moscow (SU)
11:30 Kuwait (KAC)
11:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:25 Beirut
16:45 Bangkok
17:00 Athens
17:00 Cairo
18:05 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
18:05 London (BA)
18:30 Paris (AF)
20:30 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
24:30 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Baghdad
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES

03:00 Cairo
06:15 Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Damascus
07:00 Agaba

09:00 Cairo (EA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:15 Athens
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:45 Tunis, Madrid
12:00 Paris, London
12:00 Cairo (EA)
13:00 Beirut
15:10 Tripoli (LA)
15:30 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:30 Cairo (EA)
22:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Yahya Al Hajjir (Al Wahdat) (—)
Zakariya Asfour 76932/76073

Zargu:
Tareq Al Hajjawi 85445/86234

Irbid:
Adnan Al Jalfouti 2460

PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al-Arabiyyah Al-Kubrah 23141
Al Salam 36730
Al Hadhab 30836
Abu Shawish (—)
Al Hawazdeh (—)

Zargu:
Al Salam (—)

Irbid:
Al Shafa (—)

TAXIS:
Al Khayyam 41541
Al Alram 63911
Al Naba 63006
Bashar 71329
Zeid 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 44251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:14
Sunrise 6:37
Dhuhr 11:46
Asr 2:36
Maghrib 4:57
Isha 6:20

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwaidh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590
De la Saule Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23858
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from

the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64040.
Fadhle Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwaidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Saudi riyal 99.8/100.1
Lebanese pound 72/72.9

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22990
Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone:

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	220	120	Broad Beans	430	350
Eggplant (small)	140	100	Apples (Golden)	270	200
Eggplant (large)	130	100	Apples (Double Red)	270	200
Potatoes (imported)	120	80	Apples (Starken)	240	180
Marrow (small)	120	80	Lemons	130	80
Marrow (large)	70	50	Oranges (Abu surra)	250	200
Cucumber (small)	550	500	Oranges (Shamouti)	170	120
Cucumber (large)	450	350	Oranges (local)	100	80
Hot Green Pepper	220	180	Oranges (French)	140	100
Sweet Pepper	180	120	Cauliflowers	110	70
Cabbage	90	60	Tangerine	220	180
Onions (dry)	110	80	Bomali	170	120
Green onions	180	120	Carrot	160	130
Garlic	400	300	Turnips	150	120
Spinach	80	50	Chestnut	520	450
Coconut (piece)	330	250	Grapefruit	90	60
Beans	340	300	Beet	160	120
Bananas	260	200	Lettuce (a head)	60	30
Bananas (Mukammar)	225	180	Mandarin oranges	180	120
Local Potatoes	150	110			

SPORTS

Following World Cup draw

Team managers inspect playing venues

MADRID, Jan. 17 (R) — Team managers set off across Spain today to examine the playing venues assigned to them in last night's draw for the 1982 World Cup soccer finals.

Thirteen Spanish cities will host the preliminary phase of the 24-nation competition, the biggest ever staged. Holders Argentina will open the proceedings when they play Belgium on June 13.

Many of the managers and team officials who attended the incident-packed draw in Madrid's Congress Palace said they were setting off to their appointed cities first thing today to check accommodation and training facilities.

New Zealand soccer chief Charles Dempsey, for instance, said he was particularly concerned about Spain's reputation for using plenty of olive oil in the cooking.

Dempsey, who said his team were used to eating roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, said he might arrange to have food flown over specially from Britain.

New Zealand, surprise qualifiers, were drawn in the toughest

group to play favourites Brazil, the Soviet Union and Scotland in Seville and Malaga.

Italian manager Enzo Bearzot said it did not matter where teams were drawn in the first phase and all that counted was the entry into second round starting on June 28. But the Italians were generally considered to have drawn one of the easiest groups with Poland, Peru and Cameroon.

Scottish manager Jock Stein had no illusions about any easy passage in his country's group. "This is a big challenge and it's up to ourselves now," he declared.

The draw put an end to a long wrangle over whether England should be a top seeded country, but not to the bitterness.

The Belgians hotly contested England's top spot and angrily denounced the draw as a fix when they lost out.

Belgian football chief Louis Wouters, complaining that England had done nothing since winning the 1966 World Cup, said the draw was manipulated and charged the organisers with hypocrisy and favouritism. The draw, how-

ever, looked more mishandled than manipulated.

Belgium were the first country to be drawn, followed by Scotland. The Belgians were initially placed in groups one against top-seeded Italy while Scotland was put in group three with Argentina.

The two teams were then switched to the Argentine and Brazilian groups respectively.

The reason turned out to be that the organisers had forgotten their own carefully-calculated draw rules designed to prevent two South American teams from meeting in the first round.

Once Belgium and Scotland had been thrown to the tender mercies of the two South American giants, third-seeded Peru and Chile were placed in the tombola and promptly drew European strongmen

Italy and West Germany.

There was more trouble ahead for the draw organisers. Three of the balls containing the names of countries came apart in the cylinders which had been borrowed for the occasion from Spain's national lottery.

Rene Courte, spokesman of the International Football Federation (FIFA) which organises the World Cup, said the motion of the metal tombolas caused the hollow balls to unscrew themselves.

"The drums should never have been kept turning for so long," Courte said.

The paper said in an editorial that the ceremony, televised worldwide to an estimated 500 million viewers, was "an absolute disaster which ridiculed FIFA and, above all, ridiculed Spain."

Red Smith dies at 76

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Red Smith, 76, the Pulitzer Prize winning sports columnist of The New York Times, died Friday in a Stamford, Conn., hospital after a brief illness. The New York Times announced.

Mr. Smith was an expert on most sports and built up an awesome range of contacts in a career that began in the 1920s. His favourite sports were baseball, football, boxing and horse racing. He wrote in The Times that he did care much for hockey and basketball, saying that he found them boring.

Mr. Smith won many prizes as a columnist for The New York Herald Tribune and The New York Times. He won the Pulitzer Prize for commentary in 1976.

What distinguished his reporting in his field was his ability to combine a young man's excitement for sports with integrity for reporting usually reserved for the news section of a paper.

Mr. Smith was born Walter Wellesley Smith in Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 25, 1905. He had said that his most notable athletic achievement while in college was finishing last in a mile race. It was the only one he ever ran.

Mr. Smith lived into an era of



Red Smith

writers and television sports reporters whose appeal was frequently based as much on their popularity as former athletes as on their journalistic abilities. Mr. Smith belonged to a group of writers from what was called a Golden Era of American sports; among his colleagues from that time were Rice, Stanley Woodward, Bill Corum and Frankie Graham.

The Herald-Tribune failed in 1966 and Mr. Smith joined The World Journal Tribune, which also failed. He joined The Times in November, 1971, with his column, called "Sports of The Times."

India set to retain 1-0 lead as fifth test heads for draw

MADRAS, Jan. 17 (R) — England's batsmen successfully staged a dour rearguard action to put the fifth cricket test against India on course for a draw today.

The touring team were 307 for six at the close of the fourth day of the five-day match in reply to India's first innings of 481 for four declared.

England, who needed 282 to avoid the follow-on, were made to battle hard to achieve that objective by left arm spinners Dilip Doshi and Ravi Shastri, who each took three wickets.

When they resumed at 144 for no wicket, Shastri dismissed Graham Gooch after he had added 10

to his overnight 117.

Doshi bowled skipper Keith Fletcher for three and also ended a painstaking 35 by Chris Tavare to make the score 195 for three.

But England's anxiety was eased by David Gower, who made 64 in 161 minutes, and all-rounder Ian Botham, who curbed his instinctive aggression and scored a responsible 52.

Both fell to Shastri, while Mike Gatting was dismissed by Doshi without scoring as England made only 30 off 19.5 overs in the final 90 minutes.

India lead 1-0 in the six-match series.

Kogler wins 90m jump in World Cup ski competition

SAPPORO, Japan, Jan. 17 (A.P.) — Austria's Armin Kogler won the 90-metre jump on the final day of a two-day World Cup ski competition today, while Horst Bulau of Canada finished second and Matthias Buse of East Germany was third.

Kogler, who won 25 points for finishing first, soared 110 on his first jump, then went 104.5 for a total of 246.5 points.

The Austrian jumper won the same event on the Okurayama Hill, the site of the 1972 Sapporo winter Olympic Games, last year.

Bulau, winner of the World Cup 70-metre jump Friday, jumped 105 and 109.5, giving him a 244.3-point total, while Buse collected 243.2 points for jumps of 107.5 and 108m.

Sixty eight jumpers from Canada, Finland, Italy, East Ger-

many, West Germany, Norway, Switzerland, the United States, Yugoslavia and Japan skied down the slope in good weather.

West Germany's Andreas Bauer was fourth with 241.6 points for jumps of 109.5 and 107m.

Austria's Hubert Neuper, running fourth in overall standings with 51 points, was fifth with 240.5 points. He had jumps of 104.5 and 108m.

Finishing sixth was West Germany's Christopher Schwarz with 239.4 points for jumps of 107 and 105m, followed by Norway's Per Bergerud with 238.9 points for jumps of 109 and 102m.

Norway's Roger Ruud, heading overall standings with 81 points after placing seventh in Friday's 70-metre jump, came in eighth place with 235 points for jumps of 108 and 102m.

American Alberto Salazar wins dramatic 5,000m race

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey, Jan. 17 (R) — American Alberto Salazar won a dramatic 5,000 metre race against rival Sulaiman Nyambui of Tanzania at an invitation indoor athletics meeting here last night.

Salazar, 23, who set a world best time in the New York marathon last October, stumbled and fell sprawling on the track early in the race.

But he gamely recovered and managed to take the lead within four laps. From then on it was Salazar and Nyambui as the only contenders.

Salazar opened up an enormous margin with seven laps remaining and powered home in 13 minutes 22.8 seconds.

American Carl Lewis improved his world indoor best for the long jump from 8.49 metres to 8.56 metres.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ A Q J 5
♥ A K 8 7
♦ J 6
♣ 9 5 4

WEST
♦ 8 3
♥ Q 10 5 4 2
♦ K 8 7
♣ Q J 3

EAST
♦ 10 7 2
♥ J 9 3
♦ Q 9 5 2
♣ 8 7 2

SOUTH
♦ K 9 6 4
♥ 6
♦ A 10 4 3
♣ A K 10 6

The bidding:

North East South West
1 ♥ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass
4 ♦ Pass 5 ♦ Pass
5 ♥ Pass 6 ♦ Pass
6 ♥ Pass 6 ♦ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

There is nothing demeaning about making dummy the master hand. Indeed, it is often the only way to land your contract.

Once North raised spades, South became interested in slam. When North jump raised spades over what could have been only a game try, South began to think about a

grand slam. But after a careful cue-bidding sequence revealed that the king of diamonds was missing, South settled for six spades.

West led the queen of clubs, and declarer saw that he had some work to do. The presence of the nine of clubs in dummy assured declarer of three club tricks, but the long club would take care of one of dummy's possible losers. The high trumps on the board alerted declarer to the possibility of a dummy reversal.

Declarer won the opening lead with the king, crossed to the ace of hearts and ruffed a heart. Dummy was re-entered with a trump to the jack, and another low heart was ruffed with the king of trumps. When both defenders followed to the next round of trumps, the contract became a certainty.

The last enemy trump was drawn with the ace as declarer discarded a diamond from his hand. Then the nine of clubs was led and run to West's jack. No matter what West chose to return, or how the rest of the cards were divided, declarer had the balance of the tricks. He could win a diamond with the ace and cash two high clubs to discard dummy's remaining diamond. In all, declarer made six trump tricks; two hearts, a diamond and three clubs.

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WORLD

Diplomat says Solidarity chief to be freed 'soon'

Walesa reported resisting Polish military leadership

WARSAW, Jan. 17 (Agencies)—Five weeks after his trade union was suspended and he was placed under house arrest, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is reported still determined to hold out against Poland's military rulers.

"The Polish prime minister told me that Mr. Walesa is expecting the Communist Party to go down on bended knees and apologise for what happened," visiting U.S. Sen. Larry Pressler told Reuters. Mr. Pressler was commenting on an hour-long meeting he had yesterday with the Roman Catholic Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp, who has kept in close contact with Mr. Walesa through intermediaries.

"I got the impression that the prime minister was being critical of Mr. Walesa's intransigence," the American senator said.

Meanwhile, the Polish ambassador to London, Stefan Staniszewski, said that Mr. Walesa will be released "in the very near future."

"I have just been told from Poland," Mr. Staniszewski told reporters at Heathrow Airport, where he was meeting his wife Wanda, returning from Poland. "It is good news about Lech Walesa."

Mr. Walesa reportedly has been held at a government villa in Warsaw since shortly after martial law was declared and his union banned on Dec. 13.

Mr. Staniszewski, who was posted to London five days later, told reporters today: "He (Walesa) is going to be released in the very near future. I cannot tell you the exact day but it will be soon. The decision has been made."

Mr. Staniszewski also said he had been told martial law in Poland would end shortly.

"The situation in Poland is improving, and although martial law is continuing it will only be for another two or three weeks," he said.

Poland's military rulers have made several unsuccessful attempts to persuade Mr. Walesa to enter into negotiations and publicly repudiate the radicals in the Solidarity leadership.

Mr. Walesa has refused and Mr. Pressler said Archbishop Glemp had twice referred to him as an inexperienced politician.

Archbishop Glemp said Mr. Walesa had not been long in politics and did not know how complicated things are," the senator said.

The Solidarity chief has said he cannot negotiate without the participation of his union's elected leaders, most of whom were interned without trial when the military took over.

Some, including Warsaw Solidarity chief Zbigniew Bujak, went

into hiding and are continuing to operate underground.

Mr. Pressler, the first U.S. legislator to visit Poland since martial law was imposed, said Archbishop Glemp was extremely anxious to get serious negotiations under way again and was afraid that if this did not happen there could be civil war.

The archbishop said there were radicals on both sides and while criticising military leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski he implied that there were tougher and more

extreme men waiting in the wings.

Mr. Pressler quoted the primate as saying he did not know how much longer Gen. Jaruzelski, who is party leader, prime minister, army chief and martial law leader, would be in power.

"The primate said the situation was very unstable," the senator added.

Mr. Pressler, who is chairman of the Senate's "Food for Peace" subcommittee, said the primate had asked for continuing food aid regardless of the political situation.

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'Orly' group claims responsibility for explosions in Paris, Geneva

PARIS, Jan. 17 (R)—Armenian activists claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion in Paris and two blasts in Geneva last night.

A bomb planted outside a bank in the eastern part of Paris caused serious damage to the building and blew out neighbouring windows but no one was hurt in the blast, police said.

They found a second bomb outside another bank in the same street but managed to dismantle it before it exploded.

An Armenian group calling itself "Orly" said it planted the bombs. The group was formed to gain the release of an Armenian jailed for taking part in seizing hostages at the Turkish embassy last September.

In Geneva a man telephoned a local news agency to claim responsibility for two bomb blasts in the centre of the city which damaged parked cars but caused



An employee places a makeshift door at the entrance of the Union de Banques in Paris after an explosion damaged the place early Sunday (A.P. wirephoto)

no injuries. He said the bombs were laid by a political organisation seeking the release of a man of Armenian origin jailed for 15 years in Geneva last month for the murder of a Turkish consular employee.

Police rescue Julio Iglesias' father

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—A special anti-terrorist squad rescued unharmed the kidnapped father of Spanish pop singer Julio Iglesias today in a pre-dawn raid that netted four abductors police identified as Basque separatists.

Using an explosive charge to blast open the door of the kidnappers' hideout, police surprised the abductors as they slept and swiftly pulled Dr. Julio Iglesias Puga to safety from a two-storey house in the small town of Tra-snoz in northeast Spain.

The rescue of the 66-year-old gynaecologist 19 days after he was abducted from his Madrid clinic was made without firing a shot.

Police said the kidnappers—three men and a woman—were overwhelmed by the squad of submachine gun-carrying specialists who covered their entry into the house by firing smoke grenades.

Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson telephoned the popular Spanish singer at his home in Miami, to tell him his father was safe. The elder Iglesias was driven to his Madrid home five hours after his rescue.

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Manila probes 'strafing' of Japanese ship

MANILA, Jan. 17 (A.P.)—Philippine intelligence officials are investigating the reported strafing of a Japanese chemical tanker by two unidentified fighter planes east of Mindanao Island, a military source said today.

The source said the office of Philippine armed forces chief Gen. Fabian C. Ver was informed of the incident which reportedly occurred Friday while the 5,307-ton tanker Hegg was cruising off Mindanao en route to Pusan, South Korea from Singapore.

Gen. Ver's spokesman, Lt. Col. Melchor Rosales, said today he could not make any comment on the matter as he had not received any official report.

Reports from Tokyo said the tanker's South Korean cook was wounded when the single-engine fighter planes—described as khaki-coloured or greenish grey with no insignia—fired more than 100 bullets at the Hegg.

The source, who did not want to be identified, said military intelligence officials "are looking into the matter."

The source said the Philippine coast guard was initially informed of the incident by a private telegraphic company which intercepted a message in Morse code from the Hegg saying it had been attacked by "two air fighters of unknown nationality" and sustained seven holes in its hull.

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Pope hopes British visit will improve Catholic-Anglican ties

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 17 (R)—Pope John Paul, a day after announcing full diplomatic relations between Britain and the Holy See, said today he hoped his visit to Britain in May would help towards unity of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

The pontiff yesterday healed a historic breach between Britain and the Vatican after almost 450 years by announcing the upgrading of diplomatic relations to ambassadorial level. Speaking to pilgrims in St. Peter's Square at his Sunday blessing, the pope confirmed he would make an "apostolic pilgrimage" to Britain in May. "I hope my visit will serve the cause of drawing closer the Catholic Church and the Anglican community and will speed up the so much hoped for union," he said.

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